

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

R. A. FERGUSON, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1836.

No. 17. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
PROPRIETOR.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
" Six months do 1 50
" Three months do 1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 months? 2 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.
For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions \$1 50
Do do do 3 months 4 00
Do do do 6 months 7 50
Do do do 12 months 15 00
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
The subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his **CABINET SHOP** and **DWELLING HOUSE** to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.
JANNEY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1f

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
LIFE of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols.
Poetry of Life, 2 vols.
Theological Tales, 2 vols.
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book
The Partisan, 2 vols.
The South West, by a Yankee
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches
Rambler in North America
Lettres from the South, by Paulding
Hall on the loss of Blood
Dwight's Theology
Beauty of Female Holiness
Chronicles of Gotham
Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion
Remarks on Homopathy
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest
Good's Study of Medicine; new ed.
McIntosh's Practice; new ed.
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence
Dr. Coit's Bible
English Annual
Young Ladies' Book
Young Artist—Magnaolia
Oriental Amusements
Language of Flowers—and some others.
CHR. WALLACE.
Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836—3-1f

FAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.
TAKEN UP by Hallet M. Winslow, living in Lexington, Chesnut street, Horse, about 15½ hands high, six years old, a small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right ear near the breast; no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.
JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P.
A Copy At: **J. C. RODES, clk.**
by **WALLER RODES, D. C.**

FOR SALE.
THE residence of the subscriber is offered for sale. It is pleasantly situated on the Curd's road, just within the limits of the city of Lexington, containing about 45 acres, with a new **BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE**, Fifty by thirty-three feet; five rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and four rooms above stairs; a new Brick Kitchen; Brick Meat-house and Dairy, &c.; a well of never-failing Water, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the city, and situated within 15 feet of the House.—Any person wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so, by early application to the subscriber. Possession will be given by the 15th of April, if sold before that day; if not, on the 1st of September next.
JAS. L. HICKMAN.
March 23, 1836. 12-1f

RENOVATING, SCOURING AND TAILORING BUSINESS.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for **RENOVATING, SCOURING AND TAILORING BUSINESS**, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.
JOHN FISHER.
Lex. March 26, 1836.—12-1m

DENTISTRY.
DR. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the **PHENIX HOTEL**, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.
March 4, '36.—9-1f

MESSINGER DUROC.
WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.
Pedigree in a concise form.
Messinger DuROC, dam Vincenta, dam Vincenta; Slender; Lath; Wildair; True Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare; Marske; Starling; Partner; Smiling Tom; Traveller's dam by Almazor; Bay Bolton's sister by Grey Hawthorn; Makeless; Brimmer; Diamond; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Bustler.
JAMES SHY.
January 10, 1836.—2-1f

SIR LOVELL.
Twelve years old this grass—a beautiful blood bay, black mane and tail,
BY DUROC.
PEDIGREE.
This distinguished racer was bred by Samuel Purdy Esq. of New York and foaled in May, 1824; he was got by DuROC, sire of Eclipse; his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry, his grandam by old Messenger, his great grandam by Bashaw, his g. g. grandam by True Briton, his g. g. g. grandam y Sterling.

PERFORMANCE.
On the Union Course, L. I., when 3 years old, Sir Lovell ran a match against a Dinwiddie Colt of C. R. Golden's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist:—when 4 years old he won the two mile sweepstake, over the Union Course, L. I. beating five good horses. In the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran the \$200 purse, two mile heats, over the Poughkeepsie course, which he won with ease, beating Hotspur, Timoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom foundered him—notwithstanding, on the last day of the same month, (October) he won a sweepstake, 3 mile heats, over the New Market Course, L. I., beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam) and many others. In the winter following, he was added to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition—the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training and commenced walking. On the 6th of April, at the time he commenced training, he was very fleshy—notwithstanding, on the 12th day of May following, he was entered for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 125 lbs., beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor and Yankee Maid—time, first heat, 5m. 47s.—second heat, 5m. 53s. Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training (five weeks), this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once stamped SIR LOVELL as a first rate race horse. In the ensuing week, he ran with Ariel for the \$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time, 7m. 50s., considering the state of the course, which was very heavy—the second heat he led the mare three and three quarter miles, when he passed him and won the heat—he was then withdrawn. There was no jockeying at the time; it was owing to his want of sufficient training that he lost the race. Two days afterwards, over the same course, he took the \$200 purse—two mile heats—beating Lady Hunter, Maryland Eclipse, and Malton—time, first heat 3m. 51s., carrying 121 lbs. This is great time, considering Lovell was eight miles two days previous, but it was soon forgotten in his superior and almost unequalled time, time of the second heat—which was contested inch by inch in the most spirited style by Sir Lovell and Lady Hunter, and won by Lovell in 3m. 46s.—When it is known that the course is eight feet over a mile, and that the horses carried six-year-old weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as one of the quickest in the annals of racing. In the following week, he ran a Match Race of two mile heats, over the Union Course, L. I., for \$6,000, with the well known mare Ironette, in which he won the first heat in 3m. 45s. and in the next, distanced his opponents in 3m. 45s. Thus running four races in the short space of two weeks and only losing a single heat—further comment is unnecessary.

Puffing has become so common with persons who have horses, that I deem it a disgrace to a good horse to say more than what is recorded in the Standard Registers concerning them, for which, as to SIR LOVELL, the public is referred. Lovell will stand at my stables on the "Tates" creek road in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington and five from Nicholasville. Owing to the great number of horses in Kentucky, Lovell will be let to mares at the reduced price of 30 dollars, which can be discharged by 25 dollars if paid in the season. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care taken with Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Good pasturage, and grain fed at a small price.

P. E. TODD HUNTER
Jessamine County, Jan. 30, 1836—5-1st June.
NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.
LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.
THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking house in the city of Lexington, on the **Second Day of May** next, being the 1st Monday, at which time and place, nine Directors on the part of the Stockholders, will be elected to serve the ensuing year. Hour of meeting 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Board,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 26, 1836. 12-1f

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the fifth installment of ten dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 27th day of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 26.—12-1f
CITY PROPERTY ON MAIN STREET.
THE President and Council of the City of Lexington, will receive and consider sealed proposals for leasing, at perpetual ground rent, or purchasing, the City Property on Main street, extending back to Water street. The property will be divided into five fronts on Main street, of 20 feet 6 inches each, and as many on Water street, and each running back 110 feet. Proposals may be for any number of these lots, extending through from street to street or only going back half way, as may suit the bidder. The proposals must be left with the Clerk of the City by the 15th day of March next.
M. C. JOHNSON,
J. B. JOHNSON,
J. ASHTON,
Feb 20, 1836—9-1st Committee.

NEW SPRING GOODS, FOR 1836.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of **MERCANDISE**, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.
To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
Lex. March 8, '36—10-1f

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE
SALADIN.
Now is the day and now is the hour,
See approach proud blooded power.
SALADIN will stand the present season at our stable in Richmond, at TEN DOLLARS the season, if paid within the season—if not, TWELVE DOLLARS, and FIFTEEN DOLLARS to insure a foal—Mares that may prove to be not in foal, will be let to him the following season gratis. The season is now opened and will close the first of July.
BENJAMIN MILNER,
BENJ. R. JENKINS.
April 12, 1836.

PEDIGREE.
SALADIN was got by Director, his dam, Membrino, by Gallatin, grandam by Pegasus, great grandam by Col. Symms' Wildair, Gallatin was got by the imported Bedford, his dam the old imported Membrino. Pegasus was an imported horse got by the English Eclipse, and came out of the dam of Tabitha, who was the dam of Castanira, who was the dam of Sir Archie. Wildair was by the imported Fearnought, his dam by Jolly Roger, out of the imported Kitty Fisher.—Jolly Roger by Round Head, who was by Flying Childers. The dam of Jolly Roger by Partner. Flying Childers by the Darley Arabian, out of Betsy Leeds.—Kitty Fisher was by Cade, her dam by the Cullen Arabian out of the famous mare Bald Charlotte. Fearnought was by old Regulus, Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian. Fearnought was out of Silvertail.
Director was got by Sir Archie, his dam Meretrix by Magog, grandam Clarissa by the imported Shark, great grandam Rosetta by the imported Centinel.
Magog was got by Chanticleer, his dam Camilla by Wildair, the best son of old Fearnought, Chanticleer by the imported Wildair, who was reshipped to England on account of his superior merit. The dam of Chanticleer by the imported pantoloon. The grandam of Magog by the imported horse Obscurity, his great grandam by Claudius. Obscurity by O'Kelly's Eclipse. Claudius by the imported Janus, Janus by Janus, who was by the Godolphin Arabian.

DESCRIPTION.
This description of any thing, which is uncommon, is a matter of much difficulty. It is not easy to give a full and accurate description, whether the object to be described, be animate or inanimate and when strict justice requires the superlative degree, the task is hopeless. We must content ourselves, under existing circumstances, with merely an outline of the appearance of this noble animal. His color is of a rich chestnut—having no white about him except a star and snip—his size is commanding, being full sixteen hands—his carriage proud, lofty, and elevated with the consciousness of superior blood and power. He possesses every point indispensably necessary for the turf, saddle, or harness horse. In the most material parts, the most inattentive observer will discover that Saladin stands "proudly pre-eminent"—in the midst of his distinguished competitors. Through the shoulders and around the heart he stands in front, without a rival. His withers, express to the rider, the most emphatic assurance of his perfect security against a stumble or fall. His bones are large—his limbs firm—his hoof hard and flinty—his coat as fine and soft as velvet—his neck rises admirably out of his withers, with a graceful curve to the pole. His head is precisely of that marked character and expression, which if nothing else were seen, would announce to the beholder, that its possessor belonged to the blood royal.
SALADIN was injured by the distemper in his hind when a two year old and no doubt is entertained but for that circumstance, he would have taken his stand high in the racing calendar. Such is the opinion of the gentleman who trained him, and he is a most competent judge. In looking back through the long line of his fine, distinguished, and noble blooded ancestry, there is not a single drop or cross, of which Saladin should be ashamed, and in his own progeny there is every thing to make him proud and exult in the perpetuation through him of the exalted character of his noble progenitors. His colts which have been tried, have proven themselves the finest runners of the day, and are sustaining with unequalled success the character of their descent. See Turf Register, p. 93, vol. 7.
BENJAMIN MILNER,
BENJ. R. JENKINS.
15-4f

MAYES & BLANCHARD.
JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.
Lexington, March 4, 1836—9-1f
JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLACKSMITHING.
SIMMON SHY
INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street opposite O. Keen, esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.
March 5, 1836—9-1f

FIRE BUCKETS!
At a meeting of the President and Council of the City of Lexington, Feb. 16, 1836.
Resolved, That the President of the Council advertise in the several newspapers in the city, until the 1st day of May next, that the citizens of the city will be required to comply with the city ordinances, in furnishing their houses with Fire Buckets, by the first day of May next.
Resolved, That on the 1st day of May next, the Marshal and Day Watchman of the city shall commence visiting every house in the city, and make a return to the President of the Council, as early as possible, of the number of Fire Buckets which belong to each house in the city, which return shall be made from his own knowledge and from actual examination of the Buckets.
THOS. P. HART, Pres.
A copy—H. I. BODLEY, Clk. 9-1st May

Badger's Patent Improved Feather Renovator.
ONE of those valuable Machines is now in operation at the store of D. Bradford & Co. opposite the market, Lexington. All those interested in having Good Beds, are invited to call and witness the operation.
By the process used in said Machine, old and worn out beds are cleansed and freed of all dirt and dust, and the Feathers rid of the odours and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. It has been found that new Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaned of dust, and the animal gases of which all Feathers partake in a greater or less degree, according to the time and manner of their being taken from the fowl. By this process, all moths, or other insects, are destroyed entirely.
Subscribers are a few of the most certificates of respectable individuals of Louisville, which might be procured, who are now enjoying the luxury of a soft and wholesome bed, and who can, with propriety, judge of the merits of the machine by the work it has done.
JAS. COOK.

To Mr. Oren Sabin, who has one of the machines in operation at Louisville, the following certificates have been given
I certify, that I have had a number of old beds cleansed and dressed by O. Badger's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their original elasticity, so much so, that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, I find them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which Feathers I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement, and worthy of patronage.
A. THROCKMORTON.
We, the subscribers, concur with Maj. Throckmorton, having had beds cleansed and dressed, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public.
EDW. B. ELY.
FRANCIS HENRY.
I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers, having tried it, and can recommend it to others.
W. S. VERNON.
I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers, which had for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from moths and other insects, the Feathers restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour peculiar to new Feathers, effectually removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.
JAMES GEORGE.

We, the subscribers, Upholsterers, in the city of Louisville, certify, that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, in not only the cleaning old, but also of new Feathers, take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as a valuable improvement, and well worthy of patronage, as a machine of this kind has for a long time been much wanted, in the cleansing in particular of new Feathers.
WALTON & HOLMES,
M. & A. DEVANEY,
JOHN & H. AULSBROOK,
GREEN, CLARK & Co.
LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D.
G. W. SMITH, M. D.
J. W. BRITTE, M. D.
RICHARD VANTY,
W. C. GALT.
The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.
Beds will be dressed and returned the same day, if reasonable notice is given.
Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to
D. BRADFORD.
Lex. April 16, 1836.—15-1f

CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.
In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.
THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.
JOHN JONES.
N. B. The person to whom I lent some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J.
BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1836.—17-1f

TO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.
ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office.
Lexington, March 5—9-1f

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, (Kentucky.)
THE Summer Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of May—and continue 21 weeks.
The Department of Languages is filled by one of the most profound and distinguished Linguists in the Union. Herein are taught the Greek, Latin and French.
The Department of Natural Science and Civil Engineering is occupied by a gentleman educated at West Point, who has adopted the course which is studied at the Military Academy.
The Department of Mental and Moral Science, Belles-lettres, &c. is most ably sustained by a gentleman of superior literary and scientific attainments, who will also deliver Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.
The Department of Mathematics &c. is filled by a very able and experienced Instructor, assisted by the professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering.
The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. are well selected and in fine order—A splendid Chemical Apparatus has just been purchased in Philadelphia, by the late Professor of Chemistry.—The students of Astronomy will henceforth enjoy the benefit of a splendid Telescope.
Saturdays will be devoted to History, Composition and Declamation.
The Students are required to remain in the Recitation Rooms with the Professors, 8 hours a-day during the summer session, and 6 during the winter.
They have the free use of the Library, Apparatus, Buildings, &c. &c., being chargeable only with the damages they commit.
A weekly report of the progress, deportment health &c. of the Students individually, will be issued every Saturday, and forwarded by mail to such Parents and Guardians as may desire it.
Some delinquencies will be punished by pecuniary fines, and the funds accruing will be appropriated to the purchase of suitable Books or Medals to be awarded as prizes to the most diligent and exemplary students.
It is scarcely necessary to state that Georgetown is not surpassed by any place in the Union for health and morality.
The students board in private families through the town and neighborhood, which is thought preferable to crowding them together.
EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Tuition (in advance), \$30 00
Boarding Lodging Washing &c. 50 00
Books 5 00
No extra charges. \$75 00

THE SCHOOL FOR Civil Engineers.
Connected with the Georgetown College (Ky.) will commence its summer session on the 2nd day of May.
This school has been in operation 12 months, in which time more than 10 or 12 young men have been qualified for the field.
The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government.
How shortsighted, and unobservant of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be over-stocked from these two schools! Take for instance the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of Internal Improvements.—During the recent session of her Legislature, there were incorporated within her limits, 32 Rail Roads, 11 Turnpikes and 5 Canal Companies; requiring about 100 Engineers, more than this school will supply in 10 years at the present rate.
Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement—Indiana has just appropriated \$10,000,000 to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon require all the resources of her widespread territory to bear on this subject.
The Profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America.
What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant: the Reapers are few.
These views and prospects have induced the Professor to extend his course—making it thorough in Theory and in Practice. To this end he will cause suitable Drawings and Models of Rail Roads, Canals, Locks, Bridges, Aqueducts, &c. &c., to be prepared without delay.—And he will, require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each Session the Professor will attend the class on a **Practical Tour**—that is to say in the months of April and October—when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice—locating Rail Roads, Turnpikes, Canals &c.—observing the Geology history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.
Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to.
The Students of this school will be subjected to the Rules and Regulations of the College. Each one who completes the Course and Tour, will be furnished a certificate made out on Parchment.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. \$50 00
Tuition (in advance), 20 00
Books and Instruments, 10 00
One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals and Instruments, belonging to this Department, exclusively.
One extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation.—These two extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school 5 sessions.
Georgetown, Ky. March 30th 1836.—15-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.
THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;
Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.
JOHN SIROCK.
April 16, 1836—15-1f

TO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.
ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office.
Lexington, March 5—9-1f

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;
Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.
JOHN SIROCK.
April 16, 1836—15-1f

\$400 REWARD
WILL be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be **PHILIP HART**. This fellow, on the 4th inst. attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace of this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction to Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat; no other clothing recollected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren county, and was endeavoring his way on towards Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.
The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.
The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville (Ky.) Advertiser.
Papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.
Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

NOTICE.
CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingerston & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.
Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.
JAMES S. COOK.
April 23,—16-1f.—Dayton Dem. Herald.

HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER
(Main Street.)
Have commenced receiving and opening their Stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS.**
THEY have been selected with great care from the late arrivals in the Eastern Cities, and will comprise a most desirable and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods.
They have, as usual, paid particular regard to the wants of the Ladies, and invite their early attention to their New Supplies.
Lexington, March 25, 1836—12-2mos.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT AUCTION.
HAVING sold one of my lots, the sale of my other was postponed until the 11th day of May, at 12 o'clock, which, at that time, will be sold to the highest bidder; if not sold, it will be rented for a term of years, to a good tenant. The lot lies on Main street, opposite the Masonic Hall, fronts Main and Water streets, 66 feet. A Brick Dwelling with 7 rooms, a Kitchen with 2 rooms, a Negro House, Smoke House and Dairy, all under one roof; a Stable with 12 stalls; Yard and Garden; a Well of water in the yard.
It will be sold on a credit of one and two years, for approved notes, negotiable in either of the banks in Lexington; if rented, it will be for notes payable yearly, negotiable in either of the banks in Lexington.
Some House and Kitchen FURNITURE for sale, on a credit of 6 months.
G. W. LAUDEMAN.
Lexington, April 16, 1836—16-1d

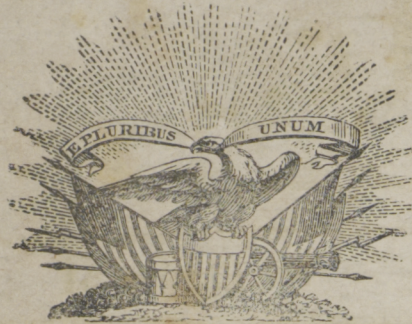
THE great advance in the price of every kind of produce, of home and foreign origin, requiring a corresponding advance in all the Mechanic Arts, the undersigned, Publishers and Proprietors of the different newspapers in the city, have agreed upon the following, as the prices which they will charge in future: For advertising per square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20. An advance of 25 per cent. on Job, Pamphlet and Book Work.
N. L. FINNELL,
J. CLARKE & CO.
DANL. BRADFORD,
THO. T. BRADFORD.
Lexington, April 9, 1836—15

Fruit Tree Nursery.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this State, that he has in a Nursery at Mr. David Aspleman's, some of the choicest young Apple Trees for transplanting, for sale; such as MILAMS, ABRAHAM, CHEESE, BIG RUSSITANS, NEW YORK PEPPINS, &c. He has not over one hundred of the N. Y. Peppin, and two hundred of the Russitans; in all about from 2 to 3000 trees. He would have advertised them for sale some time since, but that he had them previously bespoken by seventy-five families, the most of whom have since sold out their residences and will not want them. I was told last Saturday by many that I was almost too late publishing my nursery this year, yet I hope not. I will attend at any time to the transplanting, as soon as the ground gets sufficiently warm; I have transplanted before now till the middle of May, in the state of Ohio. The trees ought to be put in 3 feet holes each way, and 2 feet deep, with good rich soil, and not staked; but put around the trees beaten stone with the earth.
HENRY KLANKE.
Fayette co. April 6, 1836.—14-3*

HUEY & FROST.
HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased out the Stock and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Fraser & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.
They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.
HUEY & FROST.
Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3m

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES.
TO learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—Boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.
Lexington, March 5—9-1f

GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
OF Fayette County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
OF Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

AG ACT
To change the present mode of summoning Jurors in this Commonwealth, and to provide for their compensation.

Approved Feb. 29, 1836.
WHEREAS, the present mode of summoning jurors is not calculated to promote the ends of justice, or to secure the correct administration of the laws, and operates unequally and oppressively upon the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That if any of the jurors summoned as directed in the first section of this act, shall fail to attend before the second jury be wanting, the sheriff, by order of the court, shall summons so many by standers or others, as will complete the number of thirty; and those first summoned, and who fail to attend, shall no longer be considered as jurors for that term, and shall receive no compensation for their attendance.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That jurors summoned agreeable to the first and eighth section of this act, shall be bound to attend every day during the term, except the first, until the common law business of the term is completed, when they shall be discharged, and shall receive for their services, for every day they attend; the sum of one dollar.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That any juror who shall fail to attend at the hour of adjournment, any day during the term, without the permission of the court, or good cause shown, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars; which fine shall, by the clerk, be deducted from the amount to which such juror shall be entitled for previous services.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the court may, as often as is deemed necessary, direct so many by-standers to be summoned as jurors, *pro hac vice*, over and above the standing number of thirty, as may be required, but no such by-stander shall be entitled to any compensation for such service, unless such by-stander shall be detained more than one day; in which case, he shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents for each day he may be detained.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the clerk, within one month after the expiration of each term, shall furnish to each of the standing jurors, a certificate of the number of days he attended during the term, which shall be audited and paid out of the public Treasury, subject to the provisions contained in the tenth section of this act.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That if, for any cause, a standing juror, after he has been summoned, shall be excused by the court, the sheriff shall summon another to fill his vacancy.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That if the sheriff or clerk shall fail in performing any of the duties assigned to them by this act, they may be fined for such failure, not less than five; nor more than ten dollars; but it shall be no ground of objection to any juror, unless such objection be made before such juror be sworn, nor shall any objection to a verdict rendered by such juror.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several circuit courts, so far as it can be done consistently with a due regard to justice, to prevent any other business interfering with the progress of jury trials, until all the jury causes of the term are disposed of; and to that end, the court shall have power to cause all motions and other business in which a jury shall be wanting, to be docketed or continued to such days of the term as will happen subsequent to those set apart for jury trials.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That in lieu of the fee allowed to sheriffs by the existing laws for summoning a jury, he shall in each civil case be allowed the sum of forty cents for each jury that may be empanelled, to the plaintiff, and taxed in the bill of costs against the defendant, if the plaintiff shall succeed in the suit; and this shall be a full compensation for summoning the jury and attending upon the same in court.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws, authorizing and directing the clerks of the circuit court to tax an attorney's fee on all judgments when costs are recovered in favor of the successful and against the unsuccessful party, except in cases upon presentment or indictment, to which the commonwealth shall be a party, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided*, however, That the same attorney's fee shall be taxed in all cases as heretofore when no jury shall have been empanelled.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of each circuit court, shall within thirty days after each term, make out a fee bill in each case in which a verdict shall be rendered, and a new trial not granted, against the party against whom the verdict was rendered, in the following form in substance, to-wit: A. B. (naming the parties) to the commonwealth of Kentucky, Dr. To jury fee, in the suit wherein ——— was plaintiff, and ——— was defendant, in which a verdict was rendered against the said ——— at the term of the ——— circuit court, in the year ———, four dollars.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That the clerk shall annually, on or before the first day of April, make out three lists of fee bills, one of which shall be preserved by the clerk; one shall be transmitted to the auditor of public accounts; and the third shall be placed in the hands of the sheriff of the county, together with the fee bills made out as aforesaid; which the said sheriff shall have authority to collect in the same manner as the other state revenues of the county, and shall be accounted for in the same way, and receive the same fee for collection; and shall also be entitled to, and obtain all delinquencies, agreeably to the laws now in force in relation to the public revenue. When the clerk delivers the list to the sheriff as aforesaid, he shall take the receipt therefor, upon the duplicate retained by him, and shall certify on the list transmitted to the auditor, that it is a true copy of one delivered to the sheriff for collection: *Provided*, however, That when a party against whom a fee bill shall issue as above provided for, shall reside out of the county where the cause is tried, it shall be the duty of the clerk to list the same for collection, with the sheriff of the county where the party shall reside, under the regulations contained above, and be allowed and accounted for as above directed: *And provided also*, That where the party against whom the verdict is rendered shall be a non resident, the fee bill shall be made out against, and collected of the security for costs.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, That the auditor of public accounts shall keep a separate and distinct account of all expenses incurred in the payment of jurors under the provisions of this act; and shall also keep a separate and distinct account of all sums received, or fee bills issued, as herein before directed, and also of all sums received for tax on law process, and shall report the same annually to the legislature; and for any failure on the part of any sheriff to account for and to pay into the treasury any sum collected by him under the provisions of this act, he or they shall be proceeded against by the auditor in the same manner, and shall be subject to the like penalties as for failing to account for and pay into the treasury the state tax collected by him.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, That grand jurors, who shall have served as such, shall not be liable to be summoned as petit jurors during the same term; and shall be paid the sum of fifty cents out of the public treasury for each day's attendance as a grand juror, and the auditor is directed to pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the clerk shall, after each term of the circuit court, transmit to the auditor the names of all grand jurors for said term, and state the number of days each has served, and give each a certificate stating his service; which shall be received by the sheriff in payment of revenue tax and county levies.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, That the several courts shall have power to discharge either the whole of the standing jurors, or a part thereof, for any particular day or days on which they may not be wanting; and in such case, the jurors thus discharged shall not be entitled to compensation for the time they shall be so discharged.

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, That the several courts shall have the same power to render judgment in any suit pending in such court, as they now have by law, without empaneling a jury in such case; and it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants, in any cause pending in any circuit courts, to confess a judgment for such sum as the plaintiff or plaintiffs may be entitled to recover; and if the plaintiff shall refuse to accept of said confession of judgment, and shall demand a jury to be empanelled in said cause, and shall not recover a greater amount than the defendant proposed to confess judgment for; such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be liable to pay the costs consequent upon the empaneling of said jury, in the same manner as is provided for in other cases, by this act. That in all actions of debt, covenant or petition and summons, founded upon any note or bond for the direct payment of

money, unless the defendant or defendants by pleading shall render it necessary to empanel a jury, no jury shall be empanelled, the judgment shall be taken by default, and entered accordingly.

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts of assembly, as directs the venire to be summoned in criminal cases, and of all other acts coming within the purview of this act shall be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as to apply to suits brought by persons who sue as paupers.

Sec. 25. Be it further enacted, That all collectors of public revenue throughout this commonwealth, shall be, and are hereby required to receive any certificate of a clerk to any juryman, under the provisions of this act, in payment of revenue at its nominal value.

Sec. 26. Be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and continue in force from and after the first day of August next.

Sec. 27. Be it further enacted, That whenever the sheriff or any of his deputies shall be a party, or there shall be any just cause in the opinion of the court, why such sheriff or his deputies shall not have summoned the jury, it shall and may be lawful for the court to direct a jury to be summoned, and empanelled in such cases, as heretofore.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LEXINGTON FUEL COMPANY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That there shall be and is hereby established a Company, the capital stock of which shall be one hundred thousands dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, to be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies and corporations, which subscribers, shareholders, their successors and assigns shall be, and are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'The Lexington Fuel Company,' and by that name, under the restrictions hereafter prescribed, shall be competent to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered in all Courts and places, and in all matters as natural persons, and may have and use a common seal, and change, break and renew the same at pleasure.

Sec. 2. The only business of said Company shall be to supply the city of Lexington with fuel, lumber and plank, and in that business only shall it exercise the corporate powers granted in the first section of this act; and more fully to enable said Company to perform said business, it shall be capable of acquiring, receiving, holding and using any lands in this commonwealth, not exceeding at one time twenty thousand acres, and such personal property as may be necessary and convenient for obtaining, in transporting and disposing of said fuel, lumber and plank, and said lands and other property may sell, convey and dispose of at pleasure.

Sec. 3. The fiscal and prudential concerns of said company, and the management of its business shall be under the direction and control of a President and four Directors, who shall be elected by the shareholders from among themselves, on the first Monday in March in every year, unless some other day be designated in the by-laws of said Company, and who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors be duly elected. The failure to have an election on the day designated shall not dissolve the Company, but the election shall be held on some other day appointed by the President and managers, or by the shareholders in a general meeting. In all elections, and in all meetings of the shareholders under this charter, every shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share he holds, to be exercised either in person or by proxy, and all questions shall be determined by plurality of votes.

Sec. 4. The President and Managers shall have power to appoint and employ such officers, agents and workmen as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, fix their salaries and wages, and may require of them bond and security for the faithful discharge of their duties. They may ordain and put into execution such rules and regulations for the prudent and efficient management of its affairs as may be thought proper: *Provided*, they be not contrary to the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States. They shall also have power to call a general meeting of the shareholders whenever to them it shall appear necessary, giving ten days' notice of the time and place thereof, in one or more of the newspapers of Lexington.

Sec. 5. The shares in said Company shall be considered personal estate, and be transferable on the books of said Company, in such manner and under such regulations as the President and Managers may prescribe.

Sec. 6. That Stephen Chiple, Richard Higgins, Benjamin Gratz, Joseph Bruin, John B. Johnson, F. L. Turner, Archibald Logan, Thos. P. Hart, and M. C. Johnson, are hereby constituted Commissioners, to open books and raise subscriptions for the capital stock of said Company, and to superintend the first election of the President and Managers; any three of them shall be competent to the discharge of the duties hereby enjoined. Said Commissioners shall open books for the subscription of said stock in the city of Lexington on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and keep the same open, until at least eight hundred shares shall have been subscribed, nor shall they be closed in less than ten days, unless two thousand shares shall have been sooner subscribed.

Sec. 7. So soon as said books shall have been closed, said Commissioners shall appoint a day and place for holding the first election of the President and Managers, and give notice thereof in one or more of the newspapers in Lexington for at least ten days. They shall superintend said election, said Company shall become incorporated, and competent to exercise all the powers and capacities given by this act.

Sec. 8. Payments shall be made of said shares in gold or silver in the manner following, to-wit: five dollars at the time of subscribing and the balance at such times and in such amounts as the President and Managers may prescribe, they giving twenty days notice in one or more of the newspapers of Lexington of the time and amount of the calls; and should any shareholder fail or refuse for the space of thirty days, to pay any call so becoming due, the President and Managers may either sue for the same or forfeit the same.

Sec. 9. The shareholders in a general meeting shall have power to increase the capital stock of said Company to two hundred thousand dollars, should they judge proper, and books for the subscription of the same shall be opened under such rules as the President and Managers shall prescribe.

Sec. 10. The said President and Managers shall not be permitted to divide on the capital stock subscribed, a greater dividend than at the rate of ten per centum, per annum; and should at any time the profits exceed that sum, the price of fuel shall be reduced so as not to produce more than said rate of net profit.

Sec. 11. That the said Company shall have the power to construct a Rail Road, or a M'Adamized Turnpike road to the Kentucky river for the transportation of fuel and lumber, and shall for that purpose be vested with all the powers, privileges and advantages enjoyed by the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company; or they may at their election, by contract with the President and Managers of the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road Company, or with the President and Managers of any other Road Company leading from Lexington to the Kentucky river, unite a sufficient portion of their capital so as to grade and construct said road from Lexington to said river, in such manner as will be suitable for a line of Rail Road for the burthen and other cars upon the side or sides of said road, or they may become stockholders in said road, or they may become stockholders in the capital stock of such Turnpike Road Company.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall have power and authority whenever they shall be unable to contract for the right of way, or for a sufficient quantity of land upon the bank of the Kentucky river for a deposit, to cause the same to be condemned in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed in the charter of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company; *Provided*, that the right of way so condemned shall not exceed fifty feet on each side of said road, nor shall they condemn more than twenty acres for a depot on the Kentucky river.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall on the first day of October in each year, fix and regulate the price of coal and wood at which they will sell at their places of depot, in Lexington, during the next succeeding six months, and they shall not be permitted under any pretence, to exact or receive a greater price, under the penalty of forfeiting the rights and privileges of this charter, a copy of which prices shall be delivered by the President of the Board to the Clerk of the Mayor's Court, who shall cause the same to be inserted in the newspapers printed at Lexington, provided the price of coal shall never be higher than twenty cents per bushel, nor that of wood more than three dollars per cord, when vendible by this Company or its agents.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That the President and Managers of said Corporation shall, after the end of the second year of the existence of this charter, pay a tax or bonus of half of one per cent, on their capital stock to the corporation of the city of Lexington, which shall be in full of all city tax upon the estate or capital employed by them under this charter, which sum shall be paid over on the first of January in each and every year, and shall be kept by said corporation of the city of Lexington, as a fund to be by them expended in the purchase of fuel in time of need and distress, for the indigent and poor, resident within the limits of said city.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall keep in the city of Lexington a sufficient quantity of fuel at the places of depot at all times to be sold and vendible; but the said Company shall not sell out their stock of fuel on hand, or all that they can or may deliver to any individual or individuals a company for the purpose of re-sale, under the penalty of forfeiting the privileges of this charter: *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act contained, shall in any manner restrict the power of the Legislature to pass any future acts of incorporation.

JOHN L. HELM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CYRUS WINGATE, Speaker of the Senate.
Approved 1st March, 1836.
JAS. T. MOREHEAD,
By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor.
A. P. COX, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
TWO COWS, with young Calves for sale. Apply at this office. April 30, 1836—16-4t

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.
T. RANIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS.

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Collars, &c. Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears; Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children; a new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms; Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes; Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants; Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

A GREAT BARGAIN;
Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the following described property, which is located four miles west of Frankfort, on Big Benson creek, immediately on the line of the Rail Road from Lexington to Louisville, to-wit:

A DOUBLE SAW MILL,
In complete order, and cutting from 5 to 6,000 feet per day, running from six to eight months in the year; an excellent FLOURING MILL, with a first rate pair of French Burrs best quality of Boling Cloths, Screens, Elevators, and other apparatus, complete, for manufacturing TEN barrels of Flour per day.

A GOOD CORN MILL,
With one pair of Stones. This property is all new, in perfect repair and operation, and occupies one of the most eligible locations in this part of the State. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at Frankfort.

Candy's Coffeehouse
And Wholesale Beer, Ale and PORTER HOUSE.

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving an extensive stock of ALE and PORTER from Louisville and Pittsburg, and will sell Wholesale and Retail, either bottled or in barrels, an article that he considers (he will not say better) but thinks a 'little' better, at any rate second none in the State, his opinion being derived from the expressed satisfaction of his customers generally.

He is now making arrangements to supply houses in town and country. Those wishing a regular Summer supply will do well to call and make engagements. Families supplied at the shortest notice.

All those who are fond of a glass of good ale, Just call up at Candy's he has it for sale; From Pittsburg it comes, its good, sound and strong, If you are not pleased with it, call for a song.

Those who have tasted Candy's Porter And like it well—come drink like water; If other trash palates please, This transportation sure must cease.

Should some dislike his ale or porter, Next door they'll find good Blue Lick Water; His cider's good—as good as can be, If 'twill not suit you, call for brandy. April 30, 1836—17-4t

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do Dressing Tables do Centre Tables do Pier Tables do Enclosed Bason Stands do Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Side Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs; Easy Chairs; Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in the line.

(*) They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK,
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st. Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-4t

CITY ELECTION.

BY virtue of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed at the last session, polls will be opened on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th of May next, at the places and under the superintendence of the Inspectors following, to take the vote of the citizens upon the repeal of the City Charter.

Ward No. 1—At E. J. Pollin's. Ward Inspectors—Archibald Logan, Thomas Dolan and Lewis Pigg.
Ward No. 2—At J. Keiser's Hotel. Ward Inspectors—Stephen Chiple, William Ashton and Michael Gaugh.
Ward No. 3—At the Court House. Ward Inspectors—Thomas K. Layton, John Henry and Thomas Nelson.
Ward No. 4—At John Brennan's Hotel. Ward Inspectors—Larkin B. Smith, John Brennan and John Norton.
By order of the Council.
Attest: H. I. BODLEY, Clk City.
April 23, 1836—17-4t

JUST RECEIVED,
20 BBL'S. Mackerel, No. 2.
4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)
1 Hoghead superior quality SUGAR.
R. GRAY.
Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.
April 23, 1836—16-4t



SECOND EDITION OF 50,000 DOLLARS!
May 28th, 1836.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!
TWO OF \$20,000.

THE excessive demand for tickets in April has reluctantly obliged Sylvester to discontinue so many of his patrons, that arrangements have been made with the managers to afford the same brilliant chances—by repeating similar Lotteries for May. Your attention is particularly directed to

Grand Consolidated, No. 8, draws 9th May—Capital \$20,000.
Virginia, Wellburg, No. 2, draws 14th May—Capital \$20,000.
Virginia, Norfolk, No. 1, draws 21st May—Capital \$30,000.
Alexandria, No. 3, draws 23d May—Capital \$20,000.
Virginia, Petersburg, No. 9, draws 25th May—Capital \$50,000.
Sylvester strenuously urges immediate application to all who wish to participate in the advantages that must result to adventurers in these truly magnificent lotteries. Each day is productive of wealth to those who hold on the beam of the garment of Fortune's Favorite Child,
S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 2.
Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday May 7, 1836.

SCHEME.
30,000 DOLLS
10,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—4,000 dolls!—3,440 dolls!—30 of 3,000 dolls!—30 of 1,000 dolls!—100 of 500 dolls!—64 of 200—64 of 100, &c.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$140. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Extra Class 8 for 1836.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Monday, May 9, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!
25,000 dolls—6,000 dolls—4,000 dolls—2,000 dolls—30 of 1,000 dolls—10 of 400 dolls—10 of 300 dolls, &c. &c.
Tickets only 8 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 95 Dollars.—Packages of Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 1.
For the benefit of the town of Wellbur sg,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, May 14, 1836.

SCHEME.
25,000 DOLLARS.
25,000 Dolls!—10,000 dolls!—4,000 dolls—3,000 dolls—2,000 dolls—50 prizes of 1,000 dolls!—64 prizes of 250—56 of 100, &c. &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.



JABEZ BEACH.
A This Coach Depository opposite General Combs, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,
Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-4t

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, Louisville, Ky. April 23, 1836.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Rail Road next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, prop als will also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaducts, to-wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass creek at Louisville. These Bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructures.

The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road.
The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief, Lexington & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-4t ch Lou Jour.

HUEY & FROST,
HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased out the Stock and Tailoring concerns of Messrs J. T. Fraser & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.

They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

HUEY & FROST.
Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3m

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1836.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE THEATRE OF MEXICAN HOSTILITIES.

By the New Orleans Com. Bulletin, brought by last evening's mail, we received the copy of a letter addressed by Major Gen. Gaines of the U. S. Army, dated at Natchitoches, La. 8th inst. to his excellency the Governor of Louisiana, soliciting their battalions of mounted volunteers. Gen. Gaines stated as the ground of this application for re-inforcement, to the State Authorities the probability of being compelled to maintain by force the neutral rights of the U. S. under the 33d article of the existing treaty with Mexico, before his dispatches could be received and acted upon by the President of the U. S. By the article referred to, each of the contracting parties is bound to prevent by force, the hostilities and incursions of the Indians within their respective borders upon the inhabitants of the other. He had received information from sources entitled to credit, that persons professing to act under the direction of the Mexican Government, have lately passed up the Redriver for the purpose of exciting the Indians on the borders of the U. States, to join the Mexicans, in the unnatural war of butchery and extermination, now going on in Texas, and that these Mexican agents had already succeeded in arousing the savage ferocity of one or two tribes.

Gen. G. stated that the President deems it to be the duty of the U. States to remain neutral, as to the controversy between Mexico and Texas, and that he has given instructions to cause to be observed to the letter, the stipulations of the treaty.

This will be done; and from the present aspect of things, the Tyrant who has thus insultingly manacled our rights instead of planting the blood red banner of despotism, as he has threatened, at Washington, will yet be compelled to behold the Star spangled emblem of North American liberty, not only waving majestically over the fertile plains of Texas, but floating in triumph from the ancient dome of the Mexican Capital.

To the Kentucky volunteers, we say, "now's the day, and now's the hour" let your patriotism finish a sentence, too sublime for the quill,—your rifles publish a theme too exalted for the press.

Nothing definite has yet been received here as to the result of the conflict between the gallant Col. Fanning and the Mexicans, near Goliad.

In the last Foreign news, there is but little of general interest or importance. The debates on the Irish Reform, and the Orange Lodge Bills, are carried on with great zeal and ability—by the advocates of either party in the English Parliament, and are exciting considerable interest and solicitude throughout Great Britain.

France seems to be in a state of quietude, and the new Ministry are decidedly popular at present. The news that the U. S. had accepted the mediation of England, was received with general satisfaction.

The late intelligence from Spain, is rather unfavourable to the Queen's cause. An action had taken place in the North, where the Carlists succeeded, and took between one and two thousand prisoners. This result seems to be attributable to an unfortunate movement on the part of Gen. Cordova, rather than to any superior skill in his adversary.

Congress is doing nothing, as usual, when they will get through with it God only knows. There is a clan in the House of Representatives, whose entire study and business it appears to be, to retard the progress of all important business, and keep up a constant agitation on matters of no consequence to the country. Public good requires that some 10 or 15 of the gang should be expunged as soon as possible, and we hope the people will remember who they are.

The Bank-Whigs South of Green River, have taken the Cue from the late Humbug in this city, and are going to have a Humbug too, in June. We hope they will be on their guard against Ruck-er. Will the Intelligencer repeat this caution.

ENERGETIC.

The Whig Convention held in this city on the 19th inst., sat with closed doors, and we have been told, that in the debate on the lock and key resolution,

one of the members of the committee of organization declared, it would not do to let the public know what mea—what kind of—what particular pol—what an energetic policy, they were going to concert, for the approaching campaign.—The Hon. Ben Hardin, ought to have been here, as we have understood he recommended a similar plan to Mr. Clays friends in the last Presidential canvass. If the Whigs can raise their energetic policy, to \$150,000, which is about the amount they called into requisition on last similar occasion, they still stand a chance for beating us in the next election for Chief Magistrate. Unless they can do this, we shall lay them out when they will do but little harm, whether they are under lock and key or not.

ANOTHER PANIC.

The Bank papers at the east, have set up the old tune of pressure in the money market, and another requisition is about to be made upon the poor panic petition Whigs, who have hardly recovered from former exhaustion, to join in the chorus. It runs thus, as given out by the Bank, and rehearsed by the N. Y. Star, U. S. Gazette, and Baltimore Patriot. "The pressure in the money market of the Eastern cities is almost without a parallel, (the panic pressure of 1833-4, a standing exception) and the distribution of the surplus revenue, must be made among the States or the country will be ruined."

That a pressure exists, and will ultimately be severely felt—we have no doubt, that it is solely attributable to the policy pursued by the United States Bank, and its friends, is equally certain, and the motives from which that policy has been, and still is pursued, are still more obvious. The passage of Mr. Clay's State bribery bill, is now the darling object of Bank-Whig party, and to secure it, they resort to the same species of treachery, by which they attempted to effect the restoration of the deposits, and the recharter of the Bank, a panic. Let the business community be on its guard, and let the country be prepared for this second edition of the attempt of a monied aristocracy, to force the people into subservience to its favorite measures, and subjection to its heartless sway.—Again we say to all, be on your guard, for every artifice which, wealth, talent and treachery can command, will be resorted to, to produce derangements and distress, for the threefold purpose of procuring the success of a favourite piece of Bank policy, destroying the confidence of the country in administration, and influencing the approaching elections.—Every democrat in the nation, should stand inflexible at his post.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

"C." of the Intelligencer in advancing to an article "headed Bank and Banking," which he copies from the U. S. Telegraph exclaims, WHAT ARE WE COMING TO? Notwithstanding the trifling source of the interrogative, (for we feel a pride in teaching the young idea how to shoot,) we are disposed to answer it. We will do more, we will not only tell "C." what he was coming to, when approaching the article from the Telegraph, but also what that article was designed for. Our reason, for going beyond a simple answer to the request is, that, we always fell in dignant at seeing children imposed upon. It was a piece of falsehood and misrepresentation, manufactured by Nicholas Biddle & Co. of Philadelphia, to the order of Old Mother Bank. It was designed (as a present) for window curtains to the Whig printing establishment of the country, and sent to the Telegraph for distribution. The Telegraph was secretly charged to use it as a blindfold, in that game with certain party Editors, and to encourage them to do the same with their subscribers—and we discover that the unsuspecting author of the above inquiry, is among the first upon whom this disgraceful trick, has been practised.—We regret that he did not see through it, inasmuch as the authors of the imposition are already laughing out of one side of their mouth at its success, and out of the other at its dupe.

We understand there was a little altercation between the Old Lady and Nicholas, at the time the order for manufacturing was made out. She declared that, during the year 1833-4, she had distributed 80 or \$300,000, worth of the same kind of stuff, besides the \$52,000 paid for the purchase of Jim Watson Webb, and other large sums expended for similar purposes, and expressed herself greatly disappointed that the panic supplies had been so soon used up. She thought the materials then manufactured might still bear patching. (Here the Old Lady unintentionally let slip the fact that, she had robbed the people, of

one fifth of the money thus bestowed upon her own children; but Nicholas never let on.) He expressed his deep mortification that the materials of their stuff had been discovered to be rotten, and the color bad; and insisted that it was not his fault, as great care he said had been taken, both in colouring and manufacturing them. He acknowledged that the Old Lady had been very liberal, but though she had made some bad bargains in purchasing tools which proved to be of but little use. One or two cases in Kentucky were referred to, and we have understood, he recommended suit to be brought for the recovery of the purchase money. As to patching, he said that was utterly impracticable, for they had tried it in the United States Senate, and various other places; but were always met by a "Service Route" of democrats who would tear off the patching faster than they could put it on. Here Nicholas quoted Matthew 9—16, "No man putteth a piece of new cloth on an old garment &c." when the pious old Lady became perfectly satisfied, and signed the order for what "C." was coming to. Another word to this inquirer, and we are through with him, and what he was coming to for the present. We think him guilty of a great breach of discretion, and a want of filial sagacity, to "respectfully invite every Van Buren man in Kentucky to scan—and weigh well" the article which the old Lady recently sent out by the Telegraph; since she complained to Nicholas that, the former stock had been so soon used up.

*We believe no one doubts that Biddle and other Bank tools at Philadelphia, are contributors to the Telegraph and National Intelligencer.

INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY.

The profound "C." of a neighboring print, in a recent number, after saying many big and independent (of truth) things about the prostitution and scurrility of the democratic press, makes the following lofty declaration. "The puny conductors of little village presses are as mentally incapable of understanding the services of the U. S. Bank to the country, as they are DERELICT in denying them."

We are not surprised to hear the pretensions to virtue, of this old prostitute urged and repeated, by those who are devoted to their interests, of a few political libertines, who can only effect a momentary reprieve from the grave of popular indignation by the continual assignment of other, than the true cause of their profligacy. But it is surprising, to hear this little monument of editorial forbearance, this minute exemplification, of nature's parsimoniousness, pronouncing upon the intellects of others, a judgment formed by, and characteristic of his own. Pity indeed, must be the minds of those "little village" editors, if their depth can be ascertained by such a rule, or their capacity measured by such a standard of metaphysical criticism.

*We advise "C." to consult Mr. Webster on the definition of derelict or Mr. Ainsworth on derelict before he attempts a similar disquisition.

IMPORTANT.

The appointment of Julius Caesar Clark by and with the consent of himself unanimously, as a delegate to the late Whig Convention, is confirmed by his tacit acknowledgment of that charge preferred against him in our last.* We are a little surprised at this, since he the said-self appointed, went to Mr. Bradford, in our absence and obtained the assurance that he would be permitted to reply to the charge through our columns. So it appears that Kentucky has her Ruckers as well as Tennessee. But the most beautiful part of the farce which this worthy delegate, "fresh from people" has played, is to be seen in the Intelligencer of the 26th, over the signature of "C." Yes, strange to tell, he there complains that certain individuals who had been invited into the convention by gentlemen who were fairly appointed delegates, retained their seats after a resolution had been carried to go into a committee of the whole with closed doors; and concludes with the triumphant exclamation, "what a pity that an expunging procedure had, to be moved and carried, to clear the house of them."

The charge that any of the "Tories" retained their seats after the resolution passed, is utterly false, so far as we have any knowledge on the subject. But here is the beautiful part. This same Rucker-delegated, was the mover of the resolution referred to, and after he had offered it, remarked that, "if it passed all who were gentlemen and not entitled to a seat, would leave the house." Will this creep—under-the-fence member inform us, consistent with his nation's gentlemanly bearing, which side of the closed doors, the "expunging procedure" assigned to him, and how far he thinks he is entitled to the character of a gentleman, for remaining in the inside!

Our readers must pardon us, for filling a large space to day, with remarks on a small subject.

*In an other column, we publish a quasi certificate from H. I. Bodley, Esq. in behalf of the Rucker delegate. Mr. B's certificate, however, instead of confirming "C's" appointment as a delegate, proves conclusively that, he was not only not appointed, but that he was not even nominated to the meeting. It will be recollected, that the delegates were appointed by nominations, by the meeting, and that the Chairman, even if begged to do so by an aspirant for delegated honor, after the meeting was dissolved, had no more authority to put his name to the list than he had to add his own.

COMMUNICATED. TEXAS.

When has there a time existed that such high inducements presented themselves to the high spirited, and valourous portion of our community, to engage in a glorious struggle for that liberty we now enjoy; as now exists on the battle field of Texas? That liberty, for which our forefathers fought and conquered, has actuated the brave Texans in contending with the point of the bayonet even to the last man. By a resolution at a meeting of the friends of Texas, held a few evenings since, ample provisions is made for the equipment and conveyance of all those who are disposed to render assistance to their suffering brethren in a distant clime. And by that assistance win everlasting laurels in securing to Texas the rights she will otherwise be deprived of by the tyranny of the dastardly usurper Santa Anna. Any judge of Military discipline who witnessed the magnificent and beautiful display of Military on Saturday last, (which Capt. Trotter of the Artillery, and Capt. Benton of the Cavalry, can be proud of,) cannot but say if a few such Kentuckians as they are, would make their appearance before the great Mexican General, it would strike terror to his very soul, and that of his extensive army. Let all who wish for glory and renown repair to the battle field of Texas—and they will be sure of success. Let all the enterprising and persevering repair to the battle field of Texas, & join in the common struggle for liberty. For if successful, their fortunes have been abundantly reaped. By the prompt and efficient aid, that is now preparing for the scene of action—Texas will soon be free, and the names of those who assisted in gaining that freedom will be revered and held sacred so long as time may last.

SENEX.

Communicated.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR—In our Government where every citizen is entitled to a vote, there is a corresponding duty on every man to give to the State a portion of his time and services when required. But whether such is the case between my countrymen and myself, I know not. A call has been made on me, through the medium of your paper, which, I think demands of me an answer.

I am neither ambitious of office, nor of public favours. But I am not indifferent to the esteem and good opinion of the community; and if they think my services are required in the Legislature, and choose to signify it by their votes at the August election, I do not know, that I can offer any justifiable reason, why I should withhold from them my assent. I claim an uncompromising independence, and freedom from party pledges, and if elected, promise an honest and faithful discharge of the trust, according to the best of my ability. I will endeavor by my best exertions to promote the interest of the City and Country.

F. L. TURNER.

April 26, 1836.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.

TEXAS.

Proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas.

"CITIZENS OF TEXAS—But recently called to discharge the executive duties of your government, it is with inexpressible regret that I observe the slightest indication of alarm among us. To provide for, and protect our wives and children, is a sacred duty prompted by nature, and sanctioned by every manly feeling. But in the manner of discharging that duty, we may commit many and fatal errors. The best security for families, is to be found in a gallant bearing before the enemy. Our army is in the field, preparing to meet as it ever has done, to repel that enemy. General Houston, calls for reinforcements; a small accession to his noble band, will enable him to advance, and speedily chastise the presumption of the invader. Rally, then fellow citizens to the standard of freedom. Let not every idle rumor then, circulated perhaps by the artifices of the enemy to paralyze your hand, or divert your thoughts from our one grand purpose, the independence of Texas. By an unbroken unanimity of voices you have declared that "Texas shall be free, sovereign and independent." Let us with unanimity resolve to sustain that declaration, to ratify it with our hearts, and if need be to seal it with our blood. Our fathers achieved their emancipation, and were abundantly rewarded for their toils. But they perished through many reverses, surmounted many disasters, and gloriously triumphed. We have sustained no reverses.

"The fall of the Alamo, is the surest guaranty of our ultimate success. That Spartan band who so nobly perished there, have bequeathed to us an example, which ought and will be imitated, and have inflicted on the enemy a terror and a loss that is equivalent to a defeat. Rally, then fellow citizens to the standard of your country. While the army is between your families and the enemy, they are safe; reinforce and sustain that army, and our wives and children are secure from pollution. The government will remove to Harrisburg, but that removal is not the result of any apprehension that the enemy are near us. It was resolved upon as a measure conducive to the common good; before any such report was in circulation, it has not been expedited by such report.

*Again I conjure you, fellow-citizens, listen not to any rumor that runs tram-

petongued through the country. The government is perfecting arrangements as rapidly as possible to ensure the transmission of official intelligence on which they and you may rely with confidence. Let us acquit ourselves like men; gird up the loins of our minds, and by one united, prompt and energetic exertion turn back this impotent invader, and planting our standard on the banks of the Rio Grande, dictate to him the terms of mutual recognition.

DAVID G. BURNET.

TEXAS.

The unanimous declaration of independence, made by the delegates of the people of Texas in general convention, made at the town of Washington, on the 2d day of March 1836.

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property, of the people from its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and unalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hand, of evil rulers for their oppression; when the federal republican constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent from a restricted federative republic composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded, but that of the army and the priesthood—both the external enemies of civil liberty, the ever ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants. When, long after the spirit of the constitution has departed, moderation, at length so far lost, by those in power, that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the framers themselves, of the constitution, discontinues, and so far from their petitions and remonstrances being regarded the agents who bear them, are thrown into dungeons,—and mercenary armies sent forth, to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet: When in consequence of such acts of malfeasance, abdication, on the part of the government, monarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements.

In such a crisis, the first law of nature the right of self preservation, the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to the first principles, and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases, enjoins it as a right towards themselves, and a sacred obligation to their posterity to abolish such government and create another in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind—A statement of a part of our grievances, is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous, but unavoidable step, now taken, of severing our political connections with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by the colonization laws invited and induced the Anglo American population of Texas to colonize the wilderness, under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation, they have been disappointed—as the Mexican has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna—who having overturned the constitution of this country, now offers us the cruel alternative either to abandon our houses, acquired by so many privations, or to submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed, thro' a jealous and partial course of legislation, carried on at a far distant seat of government, by a hostile majority in an unknown tongue; and this, too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms for the establishment of separate state government, and have in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution presented to the general congress a republican constitution, which was, without just cause contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon for a long time one of our citizens, for no other cause than a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed and refused to secure on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury, that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for life, liberty and property of the citizens.

It has failed to establish any system of public education, although possessed of means almost boundless, (the public domain) and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty or the capacity for self government.

It has suffered the military command stationed amongst us to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizens, and rendering the military superior to the civil powers.

It has dissolved, by force of arms, the state congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of govern-

ment, thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to secure and carry them into the interior for trial, in contempt of the civil authority, and in defiance of the laws and the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce, by commissioning foreign desperadoes and authorising them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to a far distant port for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our conscience—by the support of a national religion, calculated to promote the temporal interests of its human functionaries, rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defence, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and land, with intent to lay waste our territory, and drive us from our homes—and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us, a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savages, with the tomahawk and scaling knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenceless frontiers.

It has been, during the whole time of our connexion with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions; and has continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt and tyrannical government.

These and other grievances were patiently borne by the people of Texas, until they reached that point; at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defence of the national constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal had been made in vain: though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the interior. We are therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion, that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution therefore of military government, that they are unfit to be free, and incapable of self government.

The necessity of self preservation therefore, now decrees our eternal political separation.

We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers, of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare, that our political connexion with the Mexican nation, has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations—and conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we fearlessly and confidently submit the issue to the decision of the supreme arbiter of the destinies of nations.

SIGNER'S NAMES.

RICHARD ELLIS, President.

Municipality of Austin—C. B. Stewart, Tho. Barnett, Brazoria—Edwin Walter, James Collinsworth, J. S. Bynum, Asa Brigham, Bexar—Francisco Rouis, Antonio Navarro, J. B. Badgett, Colorado—W. D. Lacy, William Mani-fee Gonzales—J. Fisher, M. Caldwell, Goliad—William Morley, Harrisburg—Lorenzo de Zavala, Jasper—J. H. Everett, Geo. W. Smith, Jackson—Elijah Stepp, Jefferson—Claiborne West, Wm. B. Scates, M. Menard, A. B. Hardin, Maine—J. W. Benton, E. J. Gazlay, R. M. Coleman, Matagorda—B. Hordiman, Miles—L. C. Robertson, Geo. C. Chidress, Nacodoches—Robert Potter, Thos. J. Rusk, Pecan Point—Robert Hamilton Collin M. King, Albert H. Latimore Refugio—James Power, Saml. Houston David Thomas, Edward Conard, San Augustin, E. O. Degand, Martin P. rmer, S. M. Blount, Sabine—James Gaines, Wm. Clark Jr. Shelby—Sydney O. Pennington, Wm. C. Crawford, San Patrick.—John Turner, B. B. Goodrich, Jesse Grimes, J. G. Fisher, G. W. Barnett.

MR. DANIEL BRADFORD,

At the late Whig meeting of Fayette County, at which delegates were appointed to represent Fayette County in the Convention, on the 19th April, the Chairman, Thomas M. Allen, Esq. directed me (I acting as Secretary,) to put down the name of J. Clarke, Esq. This I neglected to do, but after handing the proceedings to Edwin Bryant, Esq. for publication, I saw him, and told him to put the name of Mr. Clarke, on the list of delegates, as the Chairman had named him at the time, and it was an omission of mine, that his name was not put down.

H. I. BODLEY.

April 25, 1836.

Those ladies who are disposed to devote a portion of their time, and their needles, to the holy cause of the Texans will please to call at the house of the subscriber, where may be found materials for this sacred charity.

M. A. HOLLEY.

TEXAS MEETING.

We have been requested to say that there will be a meeting of the citizens of the county and city, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making final arrangements for enrolling emigrants for Texas under an approved conductor.

Lexington, April 20, 1836.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE

WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it comes to us fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformer Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimite, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and plunk us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art.

Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimite, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention of disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unusual and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.
The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one. Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it: that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for each year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity. All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office.
February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:
50 Sacks COFFEE,
20 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
6 Drums Figs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
3 Barrels Chesnuts, first quality.
A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, superior quality.
7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot.
Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, were kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the fall, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.
N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.
Lexington, Jan 1, 1836 4-1-f 21

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals on Spring Packets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS, and Satin Stripes, HERZOG, Painted LAINS, MUSLINS, &c., &c.; a splendid stock of French Woven Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McCurdy's Extra Fine Kidd, Satin and Prunella Slippers; a handsome assortment Ingrain, Venetian and Straw Carpet, also a large lot of Wall Paper, Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Good Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Burlaps, an excellent substitute for flax linen.

N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LINEN on hand.

P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them a small advance.

april 16, 1836—16-f

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, and treatises, which have several of their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusions, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, regular contributions will be made to the Library of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them; but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.
The work will be published in weekly numbers. In stitched covers, each number containing twenty-four octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of the present subscription, to the Library. The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATTS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.
Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

The Imported Maltese Jack, ULYSSES,

WILL remain at his old stand, on the Farm of P. E. TODHUNTER, in Jessamine county, nine miles South-east of Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, and will be let to Jennings and his last year's price, viz: Twenty Dollars for Jennings, and Ten Dollars for mares the season, to be paid within the season. Jennings or mares not proving in foal, can be put in the fall or next season free of charge. The size and form of his colts places his claims to distinction beyond dispute. Persons sending Jennings from a distance, may rely on having them attended to as they may direct. Every care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no accountability for any. The season has commenced, and will end on the 1st July.

P. E. TODHUNTER,
A. McCURE.
Jessamine co. April 2, 1836—13-7

The Intelligencer and Gazette, Frankfort Commonwealth, Danville Olive Branch, Paris Citizen and Richmond Chronicle will insert the above 7 times, and charge Obs. & Rep.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen

from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles,
\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,
\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance foil of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information as I can get them.

O. KEEN.
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-f

LOOK HERE.

JOHN M. HEWITT,
TRUSS MAKER.

Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky. BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to use, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument, that he has never yet been used that he not only purposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834.—27-f

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Winchester, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE REGISTER & PATRIOT.

THE Subscribers have, at the earnest solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, been induced to issue Proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Winchester, to be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge—Political, Literary and General.

In entering upon this undertaking, the subscribers are fully aware of the risk and responsibility incurred, and if the fate of similar projects heretofore entertained in this country were to serve as a guide for the future, they would be constrained to admit that the encouragement thus presented, would be any thing but flattering. But for reasons which it is deemed altogether unnecessary to state, they are induced to conclude that the past history of newspaper publishing in Clarke county, does not furnish a just criterion by which to judge. And when they reflect upon the character and resources of the people with whom they have the honor to be associated, they cannot but think that the present undertaking will meet with some degree of encouragement, or at least, that they may be enabled to test the question whether Clarke is the only County in this highly favored section of Kentucky, that is unable to support a public journal.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to recite the manifold advantages that are sure to be derived by a trading community, from a well conducted periodical point. They are a class of people that cannot fail to convince every thinking man who has the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures at heart; nor are these benefits confined to the trading part of the community alone, but will be found to extend to all.

The political sentiments of the proprietors are favorable to the elevation of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They are also in favor of the Hon. James Clark for Governor, and Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor. They are, however, to the political course of the Register & Patriot, they would take occasion to remark, that whilst they shall refrain from participating in party strife to an improper extent, they will, nevertheless, on all proper occasions, express their opinions of the public policy of men and measures, fearlessly, and without favor or affection.

In a government where all power is derived from the people, it is the bounden duty of every citizen to be conversant with the measures, the blessings and durability of the institutions guaranteed to him by the constitution, to be so informed of passing events, as to be able to act in such a manner as may be best calculated to answer the design for which they were created, and render them permanent and lasting. Firmly convinced of the justness of this conclusion, and believing that the public press furnishes the safest medium for obtaining so desirable an end, the subscribers pledge themselves to afford every facility in their power, for their fellow-citizens, without reference to party;—to express their personal or political sentiments freely, and without restraint;—to provide that, in doing so, there be no violation of the respect and regard due to the opinions and feelings of others.

The history of the past few years is such as to convince even the most skeptic, that the best interest of the state is involved in advancing the great work of Internal Improvement. To encourage and sustain the friends of this truly patriotic cause, the best energies of the undersigned shall be exerted.

The literary department of the Register & Patriot will be so conducted, as to render it as acceptable as possible, to its patrons. Its columns will also contain the latest information, both foreign and local, and from the arrangements in contemplation, together with the past experience of the subscribers as practical printers, they consider themselves justified in asserting that, in a mechanical point of view, the Register & Patriot will be inferior to none in the state; and as an evidence of their determination to conduct it in a manner worthy of encouragement and support, they would respectfully announce to their fellow-citizens, that should any of them, at the expiration of six months, be dissatisfied with the course pursued, they shall be at liberty to withdraw their subscription, by paying a sum proportionate to that length of time.

TERMS.
THE REGISTER & PATRIOT will be published every Saturday morning, on a large Imperial sheet, at \$2.50 a year, if paid at the expiration of 6 months; or \$3.00 if paid within 12 months. The first number will be issued so soon as a requisite number of subscribers can be obtained, and a new press and additional type procured.

FINNELL & COOK.
Winchester, March 14, 1836.

*Our friends to whom this prospectus may be sent, will confer a favor by using their endeavors to obtain subscribers, and returning it as soon as possible.

Cheap Queensware

AT COST! 5 CRATES assorted WARE, Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, Just opened,

1 CASK CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Oct 14—41-f

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

AT 37 CENTS EACH.

UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 27 1/2 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, works of fiction, a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition: Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer. Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service. Kees's Own. Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.

man. Jacob Faithful. Pacha of Many Tales. Japhet in Search of his Father. Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the United States, packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 14 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.

I am almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction, in the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate.

The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.

Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the set of Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid. Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars.

Address LOUIS A. GODEY.
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.
Dec. 22, 1835—51

JOB GREEN,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street.

He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS

of all descriptions and prices, also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy chair maker; also, a Painter and Ornamentor; none but good workmen need apply to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.
Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-f

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL stand my large JACK, called the DUKE OF JACKS, the present season, which has commenced, at my Farm, Fair View, in the north west corner of Bourbon county, one mile from Leesburg, Harrison county.

TERMS.—I will let him to mares at Five Dollars the season, paid before the mare is eight months to insure a mare with foal. In all cases if the mare is traded off before it is known whether she is with foal, the money is to be paid. I will insure Jennies at Twenty Dollars, and will pasture all that comes from a distance gratis.

I will show him and his first Jack colt at Paris, the first Monday in April; the second Monday in Lexington, and the third Monday in Georgetown, and also expect to show him on the fourth Monday in Stanford.

JOSEPH SHROPSHIRE.
April 2, 1836—13-3f

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May next,

if not sold before at private sale, the FARM of Mrs. JOUETT, containing about 75 Acres. It is about one and a half miles from the city of Lexington, on the Lexington and Georgetown Turnpike Road. There is a good house upon it; a handsome yard; Orchard of select fruit, and two Wells of never failing water.

Terms made known on the day of sale, or previously, on application either to Mrs. Jouett in Lexington, or to

JAMES H. ALLEN.
April 16, 1836—16-fds

A TEACHER WANTED

AT the Union Academy, (near Mrs. Pier-son's, 4 mile house, on the Georgetown road,) a competent one. Apply to Mr. Skillman, adjoining, or to Mr. Houghton, in the same neighborhood.

Fayette county, April 11, 1836.—15-3f

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollect, endorsed on the envelope as follows: \$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-f

JAMES HENRY,

Domestic Dry Goods, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, Wall-st. Louisville, Ky.

LIBERAL advances will be made on consignments of negro clothing, linsey and socks, all of which articles ought to be in this market by the middle of June. On hand and for sale—having just received 16 cases by steamer Wacoona—1000 pieces of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, which will be sold on liberal terms to responsible houses. Buyers will please to call and examine these goods.

JAMES HENRY,
April 2, 1836—12-2m Wall street.

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.

Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Dry Goods and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.

april 2, 1836—13-f

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable China ware; viz: Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks,